

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1883.

No. 48.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 28th, 1883.

Inspector Dickens has arrived here and will be stationed at Pitt.

The telegraph line is to be put in thorough order and kept up at any cost.

Heavy prairie fires have swept all the country east and south of this place.

A. L. Ashdown and Dr. Porter, of Prince Albert, left here this morning for Edmonton. Mr. VanKoughnet, superintendent-general of Indian affairs, is on the way to Edmonton.

Lord Lansdowne was expected to arrive at Ottawa on the 22nd, when Lorne and Louise would leave for England.

The C.P.R. is backing the Souris and Rocky mountain railway, and the Grand Trunk the Manitoba and Northwestern, each urging speedy construction.

Ex-judge Miller, of Manitoba, is attorney-general in place of Sutherland, who becomes treasurer, the late treasurer taking the office of minister of agriculture.

Mail left on Thursday. Next and succeeding Edmonton mail will go from Medicine Hat. After that the new contract will be in force, but no weekly mail this winter.

LOCAL.

J. HAMBLY left for Calgary on Wednesday. DONALD McLEOD left for Calgary on Wednesday.

Messrs. McDowell and Waldo left for Calgary on Wednesday.

J. COLEMAN and W. R. McLeod left for Calgary on Saturday last.

F. PAGERIE removes his restaurant to-day into the Villiers & Pearson store.

W. H. McKINNY has taken his departure, to the regret of a large circle of—creditors.

FALL plowing, and more especially breaking, is being delayed for the want of rain.

On Thursday Jas. Mowat left for Calgary to take a position in the H.B.Co. store at that place.

ADAM HOWSE left for Prince Albert on Tuesday for freight for John T. Turner and Dr. Wilson.

SMITH's threshing machine was taken over the river on Tuesday to thresh out the south side farmers.

W. BIRD arrived from the south on Thursday with 16 carts loaded with freight for A. Macdonald & Co.

A TRAVELLER on his way in from Riviere Qui Barre a couple of days ago saw several hay stacks on fire.

REV. DR. NEWTON's subject for to-morrow evening's sermon in the Masonic hall will be "The Garden of Eden."

QUOTATIONS on the brick market took a jump last week, but latest advices report all serene at \$25 per thousand.

JOHN SHIELDS and M. Maloney left for Calgary on Monday, the latter to bring up a new horse power for Cus's threshing.

AD. McPHERSON arrived from Calgary on Wednesday and brought Col. Stevenson. They left for the south again yesterday.

M. MALONEY has sold out his claim, crop and everything, near St. Albert, and is thinking of going into sheep raising in this vicinity.

TWENTY-FIVE of Donald McLeod's carts, loaded principally with flour for A. Macdonald & Co., arrived from Calgary on Monday.

THE set of jewellery advertised as stolen last week was recovered half an hour after the issue of the paper. Advertise in the Bulletin.

L. KELLY went to the treaty payments at Riviere Qui Barre for the purpose of sealing beer, but the Indians gave him very little encouragement.

ON Wednesday P. Heimbeck, at Fort Saskatchewan threshed 191 bushels of wheat, from five acres. This is the average for this year in the whole district.

PRAIRIE chickens and partridge are very numerous this year. Two were killed in the fort this week, and one man killed three with one shot at the English church yesterday.

JOHN CAMERON arrived from Calgary on Tuesday night. He brought with him a copy of the Winnipeg Times of September 17th, a day later than any paper we will receive by next week's mail.

R. HARDISTY, H.B.Co., Rev. John McDougall, of Morleyville, and Rev. Mr. Gaetz, of Ontario, arrived from the south on Monday last. Mr. McDougall proceeded to Whitefish lake on missionary business and Mr. Gaetz returned to Calgary on Wednesday. Work was still being rushed on the railway when they left and was not stopped as was before reported.

THE agricultural exhibition will be held in Kelly & McLeod's hall, on the 10th of October—a week from next Wednesday. Over \$350 will be distributed in prizes. The list will be issued next week.

THIRTY acres of White Fife wheat on the R.C. mission farm yielded 1,200 bushels. Another field of four acres of the same variety yielded 360 bushels, from eight bushels of seed. This beats the world.

DAN NOYES delivered three rafts of sawlogs to Hardisty & Fraser's mill on Wednesday. On the trip down one of them was partially wrecked at Big Island owing to the low water. About thirty of the logs were lost.

D. McRAE has sold out. The lot on Fraser avenue was bought by James Ross, and the butcher shop with the good will of the business was purchased by M. McCauley, who has removed the building to his own lot on Main street.

THE entertainment given last evening by the wizard of the north is said to have created no end of amusement. Those who were not present decidedly lost a treat, the like of which is rarely seen, and should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded this evening.

MR. HARDISTY brought news that an appropriation had been made by the North-West council for the improvement of the road between this place and Calgary. The expenditure on the southern half of the road will be under the direction of Mr. Hardisty, and Mr. Oliver will superintend the expenditure on the northern half.

PRAIRIE fires are raging at Long lake, Egg lake and the Beaver hills. At Egg lake the fire has entered Capt. Moore's timber limit and is destroying all before it. Twelve or fifteen miles up the river the fire has run through to the bank and is now working east. Unless grain falls soon the chances are the whole country will be burned over. Many of the farmers at St. Albert have burned around their stacks and on the south side they have been plowed around. No serious losses have been reported so far, and with a little precaution no loss of any account need be sustained.

ALL the stragglers—those Indians who are not attached to any band—were paid at the Indian office on Thursday. This completes all the payments in this district on the north side of the river. The Indians on the south side will be paid next week on the return of the Indian agent from Lac la Biche. The following are the amounts paid out last week: Tommy Lapotac's band \$1000, Alexandre's band \$970, Michael's band \$865, Alexis's band \$1085, orphan children at St. Albert mission \$160, and stragglers at Edmonton \$425. Intoxicants were being sold to the Indians at the payment on Stony plain.

NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

The order in council in regard to the N.W. C. prescribes the oath of allegiance, the oath of members of the council, the oath of office of the clerk of the council, and goes on to define the powers of the body as follows:

1 The establishment and tenure of territorial offices and the appointment and payment of territorial officers.

2 The establishment, maintenance and management of prisons in and for the North-West territories.

3 Municipal institutions in the territories, subject to legislation by the parliament of Canada heretofore or hereinafter enacted.

4 The issue of shop, auctioneer and other licenses, except licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in order to the raising of a revenue for territorial or municipal purposes.

5 The solemnization of marriage in the territories.

6 The administration of justice, including the constitution, organization and maintenance of territorial courts of civil jurisdiction.

7 The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any territorial ordinance.

8 Property and civil rights in the territories subject to any legislation by the parliament of Canada on these subjects.

9 Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the territories.

At the second day's meeting, on the 23rd of August,

Col. Richardson moved that in order to expedite the work of the council the members be divided into three separate committees—one to consider the subject of civil justice, another that of municipal law, and the third miscellaneous subjects.

Mr. Oliver seconded the motion, which was carried, and the committees were appointed as follows:

Civil justice—Messrs. Richardson, MacLeod and White.

Municipal law—Messrs. Jackson, Oliver, McDowell, Hamilton and Col. Richardson.

Miscellaneous subjects—Messrs. Breland, Irving, Reed, Ross and White.

Col. Richardson moved the adjournment of the council till Wednesday, the 29th.

Mr. Oliver thought the adjournment too long and the date was changed to Tuesday.

On Tuesday the reply to the lieutenant-governor's address was presented. It is almost wholly made up of congratulations on various subjects.

Petitions were presented for the incorporation of the Saskatchewan club, Prince Albert; for the incorporation of the town of Prince Albert: to allow H. LeJeune and J. Brown to manufacture and sell porters and ales; and a petition from Moosomin asking for a herd law for the neighboring townships. The ale and porter petition was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Oliver, Jackson, Ross, White and Hamilton, and the herd law question to a committee of Cols. Irvine and MacLeod, and Messrs. Ross and Hamilton.

On Wednesday the council met and adjourned till Thursday.

On Thursday petitions were presented from Medicine Hat, Moosejaw and Regina, praying for incorporation as cities; and a petition from members of the legal profession praying for an ordinance regulating their profession.

On Friday there was a short discussion of the ordinance respecting minors and apprentices.

On Monday, Sept. 3rd, after routine business, the following bills were advanced a stage: Respecting found or stolen horses; respecting infectious diseases of horses and cattle; respecting billiard licenses; respecting notaries public.

A letter was read from Col. Strange, asking for an ordinance to oblige the Canada Pacific railway company to put gratings over their boiler chimneys so as to prevent fires. Referred to committee on civil law.

The council resolved itself into a committee of the whole to report respecting the manufacture of porters and ales.

Mr. McDowell supported the prayer of the petitioners, arguing that to have light beers would be more in the interest of temperance. At present the very coarsest whiskey was brought in, and even poisonous essences, while the freight kept out beer.

Mr. Oliver spoke against the petition. Experience showed that you could make men moral by aid of parliament. Look at the order and peace and respectability which prevailed in consequence of keeping out this curse.

Col. MacLeod thought the majority of the people in the country were in favor of keeping things in their present state. The more western country was wholly unfit for any relaxation of the law.

Mr. Claude Hamilton supported the petition on the ground that good wholesome ales would be a blessing to the people and a safeguard of temperance.

Col. Richardson spoke against the petition and mainly dwelt on the impropriety of bringing the question before the council in its legislative capacity.

Mr. Ross advocated the petition. They saw whiskey brought in in every shape, and the mounted police were incapable of keeping it out, and could not keep it out, and therefore it would be better to allow light beers to be manufactured.

On Tuesday the ordinance respecting the registration of titles was amended by reducing the rates about fifty per cent.

A question as to printing the ordinances as the sittings go forward was raised by Messrs. Ross and Oliver. His honor pointed out that only a limited amount was allowed for printing. But those gentlemen said it was simply impossible to legislate intelligently with ordinances placed before them as they were while they had to depend on memory for details. His honor said he would take the matter into consideration and report thereon on Wednesday.

On Wednesday several bills were advanced a stage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.—F. Pagerie has removed his restaurant across the street to the building originally occupied by Villiers & Pearson, first door west of F. Oliver's.

\$25 REWARD.—Lost, between Messrs. Norris & Carey's store and the residence of Dr. Newton, near Clover bar, a pocket-book containing a sum of money. Finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to Messrs. Brown & Curry.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 353 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Fortave la Prairie.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP**, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, SEPT. 29, 1883.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The ups and downs of life are nowhere more evident than in the course of trade. However sober-minded and sensible business men may be as individuals, they never seem to be able in their corporate capacity to bear prosperity. Whenever they have had a few years of good times, with rapid sales and prompt payments, they must rush into speculation or over-production, or some other extravagance which does its best to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, by demanding of her that she lay two eggs a day. Then comes a reaction that perhaps degenerates into a panic and carries off in one fell swoop the accumulations of long years of industry and economy. That this saw, up-and-down business is not merely local or occasional is shown by the depression of 1857 immediately following the Russian war, by the ominous Black Friday in New York, by the hard times in 1873, with the alternative periods of prosperity that lay between them. These waves were felt over all Britain and America, and in a considerable degree also in other places, but just now Manitoba and parts of the Canadian North-West appear to be having a little depression of their own, following the big billow of booms that raised the country on its crest a year ago last winter. As it was Manitoba and those portions of the North-West which lie along the line of railway that enjoyed the boom it is but justice that, as seems to be the case, the enjoyment of the reaction should be confined to them also. With regard to the towns that sprang into existence last summer it was evident that in their cases the flattening out process must come very soon because they did not wait to grow along with the country but rose at once into full blown cities. They find out now that the surrounding country is not sufficiently developed to furnish them with trade, and some of it is not likely to be for a long time to come, and they are thrown back on their own resources only to find that they have none. With regard to Winnipeg, however, and the older towns, the thing that brought matters to a crisis was the change in the attitude of the banks and the wholesale houses. In the glad days of the boom the banks were ready to give almost unlimited discount, and the wholesale houses in the east passed by their old slow-going customers to rush in immense supplies of goods to the speculating metropolis and the embryo cities of the North-West. This went on until there were in Winnipeg for instance about three times the number of business men, and each one with about three times the stock of goods, that had been usual formerly. When business fell away and collections became less prompt, the wholesale houses began to press their accounts and to decline to fulfil new orders, and the banks began to refuse even ordinary accommodation to old time customers. These same wholesale houses and banks which had done the most by judicious granting of credit to bring about the burdened state of trade in the North-West were the first to shut down upon the traders they had set up, and from the extreme of recklessness which prevailed a little more than a year ago they rushed to the opposite extreme of timidity. By this change of base they have of course precipitated the downfall of a number of men who might otherwise have weathered the storm, and if they themselves, both wholesalers and banks, have lost heavily they have themselves mainly to blame. If instead of pushing the retail men at a time when business was slack they had rather had the commercial courage to help them over their difficulties the result would have been not only that many of the business men would have been saved from collapse but the creditors would themselves have come through scathless. As it is now, by forcing an assignment or by putting in the sheriff the debtor has been ruined and the creditor has been damaged. That the large number of

failures in the North-West of late has been the fault of the creditors as much as, or even more than, of the debtors is shown by the examination of the list of 45 failures that occurred between the beginning of April and the end of June. The total liabilities amount to \$596,000 and the estimated assets foot up \$550,000, leaving only a discrepancy of \$46,000. But of this \$46,000 no less than \$30,000 was owing by one manufacturing firm. There was left therefore among the other 44 debtors only the excess of \$16,000 liabilities over their assets; that is to say, with the exception of an average of some \$360 apiece they had goods, etc., on hand enough to pay off all their indebtedness. Of course in many cases their assets were not realizable at once and there was the trouble, but this statement of the case is sufficient to show that unless these men had been unduly pushed the most of them would have been able to come out square in the end and pay 100 cents on the dollar. The banks by their timid and selfish policy have done much to aggravate the financial crisis, whereas if they had been a little more liberal, always with a due regard of course to the protection of their own interests, there would have been no talk of the establishment of the new Northwestern bank which is now receiving the hearty support of the best bank customers in Winnipeg. The establishment of a local chartered bank, officered by good men will be a valuable lesson to the older banks that their business is not to be carried on on the principle of the tavern keeper who drains from his customer all the money he can get and then shoves him out of doors. But it is to be remembered that no new bank will reach the root the evil of which this depression is the outcome. The bane of business in the North-West is that it has been so closely allied with speculation, and the fresh blood of legitimate business has been drawn off to infuse vitality into corpse of speculation—a corpse which long ago began to smell to heaven. There are still some who in spite of their senses olfactory and otherwise claim that the body is not dead and look longingly for its eyes to open and its limbs to move, but reasonable people look for and wish for nothing but its burial. The North-West will never succeed by the inflation of its prices for real estate or anything else, and the sooner the carcass of speculation is laid away under the ground that it raised to so much a foot the better for the sanitary condition of the country's business. The Manitoba papers claim that the worst of the depression is already over and that the marketing of the bountiful harvest which has just been reaped will relieve the pressure and produce a feeling of easiness in all departments of trade. If this is so, and there is no reason to doubt it, we have every reason to be thankful.

The Edmonton country had very little share in the boom—the boom in Edmonton lots was a thing of Winnipeg, not a thing of Edmonton at all—and consequently it has very little to suffer from the reaction. In fact the dulness in other places just now seems likely to benefit Edmonton, rather than otherwise. The towns along the line of railway which were suddenly boomed into prominence, find themselves now with little or nothing to stand on, and fall flat while the steady if somewhat moderate progress of Edmonton offers an attraction with which none of them can compete. Be it ours though, to profit by the experience of others and to record in our mental note books for future guidance, that the boom however plausible the front of him may look has nevertheless an ugly sting in his tail.

The teams of Canadians and Indians who have been playing lacrosse and advocating immigration in the old country have had a royal time at Inverness, where the Rev. Gavin Lang, formerly of Montreal, was one of their conspicuous friends. A public banquet was tendered to them, and after Scotchmen and Canadians had tried to excel each other in the paying of reciprocal compliments, Big John of the Indian team was called upon and caused great amusement by remarking with a very serious face that "all the people here is Scotch; well, you know, I'm Indian; dat's de reason I here, you see. Scotch nice peoples; very big; ladies very purty, and suppose you tinks dat Indians got no Scotch, too. Well, gentlemen, I marry Scotch wife! (roars of laughter). Dat's true. Her fader's name MacComber." (Applause.)

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures.

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,
CHAS. SUTTER,
COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN

Youths and Boys

WANTED

For our

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Comprising

Men's Tweed Suits,
" Cord "
" Tweed Coats,
" Black Cloth Coats,
" Tweed Pants,
" Cord "
" Moleskin Pants,
" Breeches,
Youths' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Overalls—great variety,
Jumpers—" "

FULL ASSORTMENT!

Dry Goods,
Gent's Furnishings,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

JNO. A. McDOUGALL & CO.

NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

Council met at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 6th September.

The bill to enforce the destruction of the Canada thistle and other noxious weeds was read in committee of the whole, but was held in committee for amendments. The bill is similar in its provisions to that of Manitoba, and provides for a penalty being enforced upon anyone who fails to cut down any noxious weeds growing on his property, or who exposes seed grain for sale having in it any of the seeds of noxious weeds, such as thistle, cockle, mustard or wild oats.

The bill to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day was read a second time in committee of the whole. The bill provides that any person who engaged in his regular trade or calling on Sunday, excepting such calling was the conveyance of travellers or of her majesty's mails, or some other work of charity or necessity, should be punished by fine. It further provided that any person found playing billiards, ball, or any noisy game, racing on horseback or on foot, should be liable to punishment by fine. A very animated discussion arose as to the provisions of this ordinance.

Mr. McDowell thought it was a piece of unwarranted interference with the enjoyment of the people that amounted to tyranny. It was evidently the intention of the bill to make it a criminal offence for a man to enjoy himself on Sunday. He thought it was a step in the wrong direction in this free country.

Mr. Jackson thought that the law was not only a good one but much needed in this country. Go where you would in all these railroad towns and the click of the billiard ball saluted your ear all Sunday long. Such a state of affairs was not creditable to a Christian country.

Mr. Reed thought that every man should be king of his own castle and do as he liked on his own ground.

Col. MacLeod said there was great need for some such law to stop the Sunday horse-racing that was carried on in some of the western towns.

Mr. Oliver would like to see a strict Sunday law passed and adhered to, but did not see how the end could be attained. A part of the original settlers of the country were of a religion which permitted recreation on Sunday afternoons. He did not see how we could step in and take from these people the right that they had always enjoyed, and in common justice were entitled to.

Mr. Ross said that the Sunday law was strict in Ontario and he never heard of any complaints of injustice to any particular class. All parties seemed perfectly satisfied to abide by the law, which he thought was a good one, and such as this country needed.

Mr. Hamilton took Mr. McDowell's view, that such a law was harsh and unnecessary, and that a person should be allowed to enjoy himself on Sunday in any manner that suited him best, so long as he did not interfere with other people.

The bill was amended by striking out all the prohibitions except those against working at ordinary labor, horse racing and billiard playing, and reported as amended without a division.

The bill for the protection of game was dealt with in committee of the whole. The bill provided for establishing a close season for the various kinds of wild animals and birds found in the North-West. The bill contained a provision that any person found gathering the eggs of any of the birds protected in the close season should be liable to a fine of \$50 and the confiscation of the boat or other means used in the gathering of the eggs.

Mr. Oliver thought that the fine was quite sufficient without the destruction of the boat or means used in collecting the eggs. Some people who had been in the habit of making their living in that way used a horse or ox and cart for collecting eggs and young birds, and he thought it would be rather too bad to confiscate the horse and cart as well as fine the person \$50, for it was certain that any person who went gathering egg or young birds for a living could ill afford such a loss, and probably few of them would know of the law.

Mr. Jackson ridiculed the idea of gathering eggs with horse or cart. The law should be made stringent, and if people did not know the law or comply with its terms that was their loss. The penalty should remain as it was.

After some further argument the penalty was reduced to \$50 fine.

Mr. Oliver said he hoped the provisions of this ordinance would not be made to apply throughout the country. In the Athabasca river and lake, Great Slave lake and Mackenzie river countries, and indeed throughout the greater part of the country north of the Saskatchewan, the people had little or nothing to live on in summer but wild fowl and their eggs. If a close season were proclaimed throughout that country the people would have to use the birds just the same, and it would be within the power of any magistrate or any other person to have any of these people fined heavily for doing what they could not avoid. Such a law would not preserve game and would be an instrument of tyranny

in the hands of any person who desired to use it.

Mr. Jackson did not see why people in the north should be allowed to shoot while the people in the south were not. If the game were preserved in the north there would be more of it in the south. These people should make their living in some other way. This law should be made general and not to apply to only one part of the country.

Mr. McDowell supported Mr. Oliver and moved that the provisions of the ordinance do not extend beyond twenty miles north of the North Saskatchewan river, which was carried.

Mr. Oliver said he thought the fine for the first offence under this ordinance should be limited to five dollars. As it was a person who was utterly ignorant of the law might be fined \$50 for taking a nest of duck eggs.

Col. MacLeod said that the matter was left to the discretion of the magistrate, who might only fine the person a dollar, as the bill said "not exceeding \$50." He thought it better not to limit the fine for the first offence, as persons who were most likely to be brought up under the ordinance were likely to be old offenders. Where the person brought up was shown to be ignorant of the law he thought the magistrate could be trusted to deal with him only as his case deserved.

Mr. Oliver did not agree with Col. MacLeod, and moved that the fine in case of a first offence be limited to five dollars, which was voted down.

The bill was reported with amendments.

Council went into committee of the whole on amendments to the civil justice ordinance of 1879. The amendments provided for a change in the boundaries of the judicial districts as follows: No. 1 to consist of that part of Assiniboia lying east of the 4th principal meridian. No. 2, that part of Assiniboia lying west of the 4th meridian and the part of the province of Alberta lying south of a westerly projection of the northern boundary of Assiniboia and the centre of the stream of the Red Deer river from the point where such westerly projection would strike it to its source. No. 3, that part of Alberta north of No. 2 and the part of Saskatchewan west of the 4th meridian with all the country lying to the north. No. 4, all the remaining portion of Saskatchewan and the country lying to the north. Another amendment provided for the assessment of counsel fees in the costs of the district courts, and another amended the ordinance relating to absconding debtors providing that upon information being laid that any debtor was about to abscond proceedings could be taken to seize his property.

Mr. Jackson asked if any provision could be made for the examination of judgment debtors.

Col. Richardson said that the civil justice committee found a difficulty in dealing with that matter owing to the lack of jail accommodation throughout the country. If a man refused to be examined what could you do about it where there were no jails? The committee would look into the matter further however.

In the matter of replevin,

Mr. Reed wanted to know if any provision had been made for dispensing with security being given in the case of indigent debtors by providing that the article to be replevied be placed in the hands of responsible persons. There were many cases in which Indians having had horses stolen from them had found these horses in the hands of white men, and on applying to the police for their horses were informed that they would have to deposit double the value of the horses as security before they could have them. Of course they could not do this and the horses were lost to them. If provision were made that in such cases the horses or other articles could be placed in the safe keeping of the police or other responsible parties until the Indians procured their evidence there would be security all around and no injustice would be done.

Col. Richardson said it was very difficult to define just what constituted an indigent person, and thought it would be very difficult to meet a case such as that mentioned by Mr. Reed. The committee would look into the matter.

Mr. Jackson thought the Indian department should provide security for the Indians. The committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. McDowell, the council went into committee of the whole to strike a special committee to consider the advisability of memorializing the general government in regard to the Regina and Moosejaw reserves, the mile belt reserve, the granting of patents throughout the territories, the granting of land to colonization societies, representation in the house of commons, and other matters of greater or less importance too numerous to mention. A committee was appointed which comprised all the elected members to attend to the matter and put it in such a shape as to make Rome howl.

Owing to the municipality and school bills not being ready the council adjourned until Wednesday, the 12th, to allow time for their preparation, and for that of other minor bills.

Council met on Wednesday, Sept. 12th, pursuant to adjournment, at half-past two o'clock, Messrs. MacLeod, Irvine, McDowell and Hamilton absent.

Mr. White presented a petition from the Rev. A. Urquhart, Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. Hewitt, Methodist minister and about ninety others, praying that no memorial be addressed to the Canadian government asking permission for certain parties to establish a brewery in Regina.

Mr. White moved that rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the council be rescinded to allow of the introduction and passing at this session of the council of acts of incorporation of the cities of Regina, Moosejaw, Medicine Hat and Edmonton. Rule 17 provides that no bill of a nature affecting private interests should pass at the session of the council at which the petition was presented. Mr. White moved for the rescinding of this rule on the last day on which the council sat, but at the request of the lieutenant-governor he allowed the motion to stand over for discussion until to-day. He now pressed the motion.

Col. Richardson thought it was inadvisable to rescind such a very important rule as the one mentioned, except for the most urgent reason. It was inserted to guard carefully the interests of the minority, and the interests of a minority however small should certainly be considered. By pressing this matter of city incorporation through at this session proper time for consideration was not given. If the council were going to rescind their own rules of procedure, and especially such important ones, it should be done in a full house and not with such a large proportion of the members absent. He desired that all should share the responsibility of such an act. If the motion were put to-day he would be compelled to oppose it.

Mr. Jackson said that if the interests of any minority in this matter were not represented it could not be helped. This matter of incorporation had been talked of for a long time, and none of the steps taken had been taken in secret. If any of the members who were absent represented the interests of this minority they should have been in their places to-day to have voted down this motion. It was a matter of the most urgent necessity to Regina that it should be incorporated at once. The people were without fire protection or any means of self government or local improvement and they were suffering daily in consequence. Regina as the capital of the territories had a special claim to be incorporated. It was the desire of every person who wished well to the territories to see the capital prosper. It could not prosper unless it was incorporated. All that stood in the way of its incorporation at this session of the council was this clause 17 and he thought that no more formal rule should be allowed to stand in the way of the prosperity of this and other places similarly situated.

Col. Richardson said he did not wish to be understood as saying that there was a minority whose interests should be protected in this matter. He did not know whether there was a minority or not, but if there was they should be protected in their rights.

Mr. Jackson said it was well known that the North-West land company were bringing influence to bear on the Dominion government to have this council restrained from passing such charters of incorporation as the present one. He thought the vote should be brought on although the members were absent. It was their duty to be present.

Mr. White had withheld his motion at the request of the lieutenant-governor on the first occasion of his bringing it up, but the people of Regina had expressed themselves very strongly in regard to this matter. It was one of the greatest importance to them and he was compelled to press for a decision to-day.

Mr. Ross supported the motion. The citizens of Moosejaw had gone to some three or four hundred dollars expense in preparing a city charter, and if this rule were not rescinded their money would have to go for nothing. The citizens of Regina were about to incur a similar expense, and he thought it ought to be decided now before this expense was incurred by them whether it would certainly be useless or not. He thought the matter had been lying open too long. It was time it was settled one way or the other.

Mr. Reed said that he could not support a motion to rescind such an important rule while only so few members of the council were present. Of what use was it to have rules if they were to be rescinded on any occasion. He thought by all means when we had a rule, and a most necessary rule as this certainly was, we should by all means maintain instead of abolishing it. He moved the adjournment of the debate until to-morrow when every member of the council would be present to vote on the matter.

Mr. Jackson said that the rules of the house of commons were suspended on urgent occasions such as the present, and he did not see why ours could not be also.

Mr. Oliver said if all the members were not in their places that was the loss of those in whose interests they held those places, and should not be made an occasion of stopping or delaying the business of the members who were in their places or of the council as a whole. Mr. White's motion had been regu-

larly brought forward and all the members knew that it was to come up for discussion to-day. There was no reason why that discussion should not take place and the vote be taken. If it were only the private interests of the people of Regina that were at stake he would not press for the rescinding of the rule. In ordinary circumstances such a rule was necessary, but what we wanted to find out between now and the next sitting of the council was whether the council had power not to incorporate Regina alone but to incorporate any city or town, and by putting the matter to a practical test by passing a city charter seemed to be the only way of finding out. We had been in the dark all through this session of the council as to what powers were or were not possessed, and the universal answer to all questions on such matters was, "You can only find out by trying." He desired now to test this matter, so that when the council sat again they would know what they were doing or had power to do on one point at least, and if they had no power they would know it.

The lieutenant-governor said that if there was any influence at work in Ottawa against the incorporation of Regina he did not know it. He had taken a deep interest in Regina as everyone knew, and he could not be accused of being an enemy to it. But he thought that Mr. White should not have taken measures to bring forward his motion when there was such a number of the members absent. This was the most important clause in the whole list of the rules of procedure, and he thought it should not be rescinded. In all matters where private property was at stake it was most necessary to proceed cautiously. He thought that the very measures that were being taken to bring about this incorporation were the means that would rouse opposition that might be fatal to the scheme. If any person thought they were being taken advantage of they would certainly oppose it. He hoped Mr. White would not press this motion, and indeed it was useless to do so as he could by counting noses see that it was defeated already. He hoped it would be left over until to-morrow.

Mr. White said owing to the strong opposition which his motion had evoked, and in deference to the wish of the lieutenant-governor, he would consent to the adjournment of the debate until to-morrow.

Council went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the destruction of Canada thistles and other noxious weeds. Mr. White in the chair. The bill provided that any person allowing thistles or other noxious weeds to go to seed on his land should be liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$25; that pathmasters should see to the cutting down of such weeds on highways and public places, and prosecute for infractions of the ordinances under a penalty of not more than \$100. Also that any person exposing seed grain for sale containing seeds of cockle, mustard or wild oats should be liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$25. The bill was recommitted to the committee for amendments to make it correspond with the revised Manitoba statute.

NOTICE TO INCOMING SETTLERS.

The following homesteads and pre-emptions, situated in townships fifty-three and fifty-four, ranges twenty-three and twenty-four, are open for entry:

Township 53, range 23—
Sections 2 and 4, east half of section 6, section 18, north half of section 28, east half of section 30, sections 32 and 34, and the west half of section 36.

Township 53, range 24—
South half of section 14, section 16, west half of section 18, west half and north-east quarter of section 20, north half of section 22, west half of section 24, south-east quarter of section 28, north half of section 30, section 32, and west half of section 34.

Township 54, range 23—
Sections 2 and 4, east half and south-west quarter of section 6, sections 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22, west half of section 24, sections 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36.

Township 54, range 24—
West half of section 2, sections 4 and 6, west half of section 8, section 14, north-east quarter of section 16, sections 18, 20 and 22, west half of section 24, sections 26, 28 and 30, north-west quarter of section 32, sections 34 and 36.

Dated at the offices of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company of Canada (limited), this 8th day of September, A.D. 1883.

GEO. A. SIMPSON, agent.

NOTE.—There is a ferry across the river at Dr. Newton's.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prince Albert petitions for incorporation. There are about 4,000 Mennonites in Manitoba.

Russia paid \$10,000,000 for the coronation of her czar.

The Jews in Winnipeg have secured a resident Rabbi.

The victims of volcanic eruptions in Java number 100,000 souls.

A place of worship for the church of England is to be erected at Battleford.

A firm of vinegar makers entertained 100 men at dinner in their 53,000 gallon vat.

Thirty miners have been killed by an explosion in a colliery near Cardiff, Wales.

The MacLeod industrial school for Indians is to be established at the mouth of High river.

There have been 140 deaths from cholera among the British troops in Egypt since the outbreak.

The C.P.R. has organized a commercial department in connection with their telegraph service.

The Chautauqua cooking college has been permanently organized with Mrs. Ewing of Chicago as chief.

The auction sale of the McKenzie estate at Prince Albert was a failure, bids not coming up to the reserve price.

The first load of this season's wheat was brought into Hamilton, Ont., August 4th, and was sold at 95 cents.

A Manitoba colt had its throat fatally cut by running against a wire fence while frightened by a thunder storm.

Ten pigeons arrived in Boston after having been liberated from Stratford, Ont., the previous day. The distance travelled was over 500 miles.

Eighteen carloads of fat sheep from a sheep rancho in Montana have arrived at Winnipeg over the C.P.R. They were shipped at Medicine Hat.

The Manitoba local government, at the request of the Portage la Prairie town council, is furnishing a cable for a ferry across the Assiniboine.

The Northern Pacific is the longest single line of railway in the world, and the only one of the transcontinental lines built under one management.

Lord Dunsmore and some friends have purchased 32 townships from the C.P.R. company near Qu'Appelle. They are to be settled mainly with Scotch Highlanders.

Four Indians escaped from the custody of the police guard at MacLeod. Two of them—a Blood and a Piegan—got away, but the others—two Stonies—were captured.

A man named McLaughlin has struck it rich in the mountains above Calgary. He brought down some specimens of silver quartz which old miners say will realize \$10,000 to the ton.

Half a ton of new cents have been received by the assistant receiver-general of Manitoba to be put in circulation. The newspapers and churches give them but a left-handed welcome.

Placer mining in the old style has been revived in San Francisco. Gold was discovered in digging a cellar, and several men have since been industriously using pans at a profit of about \$3 a day.

Rates of freight via the Winnipeg and Western transportation company and North-West navigation company's boats have been reduced to \$3 per 100 lbs to Prince Albert and \$5.25 to Edmonton.

The new Winnipeg post office will be one of the handsomest in the Dominion. It will have a frontage of 119 feet on Owen street and 60 feet on Main street. Three entrances and four stories, with basement.

The Hudson's Bay company is about to erect a new store at Battleford. Its dimensions will be 30x50 feet and it will be lathed and plastered. The site on which it is to be erected has not yet been made public.

The Norway government has appointed a local election for Varennes on the same day on which the Algoma election is to take place. Both constituencies include Rat Portage. Norway evidently wants to see a row.

After the treaty payments at Portage la Prairie some of the braves indulged too freely in beer and whiskey and raised a row in the town. One Indian forcibly stopped a rider and demanded his money or his life. The police reaped a rich harvest.

The Dominion government are offering a reward of \$50 to any one giving information sufficient to lead to the conviction of any persons guilty of removing or defacing boundary posts or other monuments or marks of the government surveys of Dominion lands.

Sept. 3rd was the day set apart for the formal opening of the Northern Pacific. It was to be the grandest gala day St. Paul and Minneapolis had ever seen. President Villard had invited 300 gentlemen to help him to celebrate, and both America and Europe had to be ransacked to find guests worthy of an invitation.

The large steamer Glenfinlas was burned to the water's edge while lying in the new Welland canal at St. Catharines. The fire broke out in the engine room, and its progress was so rapid that the crew had to make some lively movements to reach the towpath. The officers lost their personal effects and the books and papers belonging to the boat were destroyed. The Glenfinlas was owned jointly by Capt. Zealand, who sailed her, and James Turner & Co., wholesale grocers, of Hamilton. She was valued at \$25,000 and her cargo at \$30,000, both of which are fully covered by insurance. She was on her way from Duluth to Montreal with a cargo of hides and corn.

The account of the difficulty between Nicholas Flood Davin and Colonel Herchmer, to which allusion was made in the Regina correspondence two weeks ago, fills the Leader of August 16, and is headed as follows: "Justice in Regina—Magistrate Herchmer strains the law in order to strike a journalist—Inspector Herchmer makes a bludgeon of vengeance of the N.W. act." It appears that Mr. Davin on returning from Winnipeg had a small quantity of spirits in the flask which was lying beside him when he passed the boundary from Manitoba into the North-West. This was seized by the policeman who was on duty on the train—Col. Herchmer being also on the train—and instead of the liquor being spilled out and nothing more said about it, as is usually the case, Mr. Davin received a summons to answer for importing liquor without a permit. When the case came up for hearing at the barracks the first to appear in the court room was Mr. Davin. "Soon Colonel Richardson and Col. Herchmer were seen walking together towards the court house in deep conversation, Col. Herchmer looking ill at ease. With their arrival came others, among whom were together sergeant-major Bradley, the man whose misconduct had been exposed in the Leader, and J. B. Burns, a man whose improper women the criticisms of the Leader had scattered Mr. Davin shook hands with Colonel Richardson. Colonel Herchmer looked at him in a self convicted manner and made a timid bow which Mr. Davin returned by an inclination of the head." Mr. Davin's defence was that the narrow and literal interpretation which had been put upon the act in this case was both unusual and contrary to its spirit. If the law were read in this way any man who knew the law and who on the confines of Moosomin should take a nap would wake to find himself a criminal. The notorious practice has been when the traveller was found with a small quantity of liquor evidently for use in travel, as was his case, to take no further notice than to confiscate the liquor. "Col. Richardson said he quite saw the position Mr. Davin took. But that clause reading as it did, and Mr. Davin not denying that the small quantity of liquor was his, what was he (Col. Richardson), if the charge was preferred, to do? Suppose that in 500 cases the policeman did not make the charge and he made it in the 501st, that clause being as it is, would he have a choice?" "Col. Herchmer admitted that the practice was as described, but pointed the judge to some document as a reason why a different rule was pursued in Mr. Davin's case, but the learned judge having looked at it with a gesture of contempt and without remark put the document on one side." Mr. Davin went on and said among other things: "As for the fines, enormous as they are in proportion especially to an unintentional or accidental offence—if offence is any proper word—I don't care a pin about them. What I do care about is that I, a lawyer myself, a man taking an interest in public affairs, have been entrapped into appearing to be a law-breaker. The custom being, as it is acknowledged to be, to make an exception in my case and thus entrap me into seeming to be a law-breaker—that such a thing should be possible without appeal—is a tyranny. That such a thing could happen is a discredit to the North-West, it is a discredit to the legislature, a mockery of justice, and a scandal which cries for redress." "Notwithstanding the judge's evident leaning to the views expressed by Mr. Davin, he felt that under the clause if a charge was pressed he could do nothing but record a conviction. The act said 'shall,' nor could he refrain from inflicting the fine, the act saying 'shall' and leaving him no discretion, but as he had no discretion he would inflict the minimum fine of \$50 and costs but no costs of hearing."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Sept. 28th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	72	30
Sunday,	61	30
Monday,	61	30
Tuesday,	68	29
Wednesday,	53	27
Thursday,	49	33
Friday,	47	33

Barometer falling, 28.175.
During the week too wind only travelled 127 miles.

NOTICES.

PRINTER WANTED—At the Bulletin office.

TWO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

NOTICE.—Re Robert Young.—All parties indebted to the said Robert Young are hereby notified that I have been appointed his sole agent for the collection of all accounts owing to him, and that unless the same are immediately paid to me they will be placed in court. Dated at Edmonton, this 20th September, 1883. GEO. A. WATSON, solicitor for said Young.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT.—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on October 14th.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

For first quality goods at bottom figures, call at the

"OLD LOG STORE" ON THE HILL

STOCK COMPLETE.

Still to arrive: One car Winnipeg flour, and two cars general merchandize, comprising,

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

SHELF HARDWARE,

BAR IRON, NAILS,

GLASS AND PUTTY,

COOK AND HEATING STOVES,

Which will be disposed of at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following goods have lately been received and are now for sale, cheap for cash, at the Bulletin office:

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Complete lot of reading books, grammars, geographies, arithmetics, histories, slates and slate pencils, copy books, maps, chalk crayons and blackboard erasers.

CHURCH BOOKS.

Bibles, English church prayer books, Presbyterian and Methodist hymn books.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The works of all the leading poets, historic, scientific and religious works by popular authors, story books for children, and a lot of novels.

BLANK BOOKS.

Complete sets of accountants' books, copying letter books, invoice books, passbooks, memorandums, workmen's time books, promissory note and receipt books, diaries, etc.

GENERAL STATIONERY.

Fisheap, letter and note paper, envelopes, drawing paper and pencils, ordinary lead and copying pencils, ink of all colors, pens and penholders, inkstands, pen racks, card racks, blotting paper and blotting pads, board clips, letter files, paper fasteners, ink and pencil erasers, rubber bands, legal forms, seals and sealing wax, letter balances.

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

Autograph albums, ladies and gents card cases, birthday and calling cards, music rolls and portfolios, chess and checker boards, chessmen and checkers, dominoes, cards.